

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the P. O. Office, White Oaks, N. M., and at the P. O. Office, Santa Fe, N. M.

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Charity to Distress. Notice on in Charities.

A. G. LANE,
Physician and Surgeon.

SOLICITS A SHARE
—Of the Patronage of the Citizens of—
White Oaks and Vicinity.
Prompt Attendance. Prompt Collections.

W. C. McDONALD,
U. S. Mineral Deputy Surveyor.

—AND—
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White Oaks, New Mexico.

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Lincoln County Leader.

Saturday, March 20, 1886.

Wm. Caffrey, Editor & Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at White Oaks, N. M., as second class matter.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS, and
LINCOLN CO. LEADER, 1 year \$2.75.

EDUCATION.

County School Superintendent

Lane has submitted to us for inspection, the last annual report of State School Superintendent Speer, of Kansas, embracing the "course of studies for common schools," adopted in Kansas, together with letters of County Commissioner Stone, and our local teacher, Mrs. Frain, endorsing the same.

We have carefully combed the pamphlet, and are fully prepared to endorse the opinions given by Mr. Stone and Mrs. Frain. While doing this, however, we incline to the opinion that, while the course of study adopted in Kansas might be introduced into some of our schools with profit, it is not adapted to many, for the reason that in Kansas all the children are English-speaking, while in this Territory the majority of children of school age have Spanish, or Mexican tongues, hence, teachers should be left free to train the youths in their charge as per their estimate of the children's capacity.

To our mind, the chief care of those invested with the authority, should be in securing practical, rather than theoretical school teachers, not only those competent, by virtue of education, to "teach the young idea how to shoot," but such as embrace the profession as a labor of love, rather than as a means of subsistence—those whose pride it is to imbue their pupils with pride to advance in their studies, and who have such prehensile powers as equip them to determine the capacity of each pupil to acquire education. In a State where children have an equal start in life, where they are evenly provided in advantages, such as intelligent parentage and associations, "rules" of a fixed character, and studies in harmony for all, are, or would be, proper. But in sections of country, where some children are bright, and all speak one language with the same freedom they breathe the air, while others speak an un-American language, are of a dull, phlegmatic temperament, and slow to catch and hold the meaning of our nomenclature, fixed rules and studies are impracticable and impractical.

These remarks are but founded upon opinion, which we do not propose putting against the judgment of Mr. Stone, or Mrs. Frain, which we herewith append:

Roswell, N. M.,
Feb. 19, 1886.

Dr. A. G. LANE—My Dear Sir—

Your favor of the first inst., to hand, in reply I will say that I do not think that any extended written opinion of mine would be of any great benefit to any one. I am willing to state that I think the system adopted by Kansas is admirable, and I would feel gratified if New Mexico could boast of such a system of education. The facility of imparting knowledge to the young is its great recommendation, enabling the tutor to handle 100 scholars with as much ease as 10 under the old system of each scholar with a different book.

Accept my thanks for your undeserved flattering consideration of my humble attainments.

E. T. STONE.

Dr. L. SE—Dear Sir—About the

"system of education and course of study adopted in Kansas," I take pleasure in giving you an opinion. For ungraded schools, I think it can have no superior. Especially is it commendable for its tendency to develop the individuality of the pupil. A chief feature in its favor, is, the pupil can see before him the points to be gained in each branch. In other words, he knows what he must do, and with the aid and effort of a careful teacher, finds out how to do it. One of the strong points is the simplicity of the method, enabling the teacher to facilitate his work, and meet the needs of each pupil.

LOUISE FRAIN,
White Oaks, N. M., Feb. 8, '86.

The Opie is indebted to Brother Sligh of the White Oaks Inter-eter, for a column and a half of excellent moral advice, with a few congratulations sandwiched in at proper intervals. Our good brother's apprehensions are groundless, and he need lose no sleep from anxiety for our immortal soul. We are now taking a thorough course of San Jones, and under the penetrating and soul-searching influence of that eminent evangelist, we are picking up right along every day now, and expect soon to be fully equipped for a successful warfare with Belzebub and all of his lieutenants. Brother Sligh can also dismiss from his mind any narrow-minded fears about the demoralizing influence upon us of our estate and helpful associate, Joe Dixon. That young person has been thoroughly converted, and if the regenerating process, now so happily at work on the God office, continues to hold out, it is remotely probable that our reformed and penitent associate may yet play Sam Small to our San Jones in some fortress of sin where revival services are greatly needed. If the blessed consummation should be reached, nothing would be necessary to the completeness of our happiness, but to see Brother Sligh and Brother Caffrey yoked together as two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one, and going about the country on the same glorious mission.—Las Vegas Optic

The number of miles of railroad in the United States December 31, 1885, was in round numbers, 130,000.

Illinois has more miles of railroad within her limits than any other state. The six having the most miles are as follows: Illinois, 9,204; New York, 7,496; Ohio, 7,352; Iowa, 7,331; Pennsylvania, 7,643; Texas, 6,338.

The first road built in the United States was at Quincy, Mass. It was begun in 1825 and completed next year. It was designed to carry granite from the Quincy quarries to the nearest tide-water. It was four miles long, including branches, and cost \$50,000.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will find an insuperable difficulty in the way of his land scheme for Ireland. It will add \$200,000,000, at the lowest estimate, to the British debt, which is now nearly 4,000,000,000. This is the smallest sum for which the Government could purchase such lands in Ireland as would be necessary to carry out Mr. Gladstone's plans, and it is probable that the expense would be still greater. England will not consent to add this sum to its debt, and on this rock it is to be feared that Mr. Gladstone's policy will encounter shipwreck.

Two notorious Texas train-robbers have been kindly pardoned by the President. It is not announced yet what office they are to be appointed to.

IRELAND:

Much is being said upon the subject of Ireland's woes and the distress of her people, and various reasons are given for the terrible condition of affairs among the hardy race of her big hearted inhabitants. But to our mind the free trade policy forced upon the island in the interest of English manufacturers has done more to produce poverty and bring her people into their present condition than all other causes combined. Less than a century ago she was blessed with the God given right of manufacturing her own linens, that were sought after by all the markets of the civilized world, and of building and operating her many iron mills and furnaces, but in an evil hour her leaders consented to the "union" which was followed closely by the repeal of her protective tariff laws and an absolute free trade; resulting in the destruction of her manufacturing industries, the discharging of her skilled and common labor from her factories, mills and shops; the putting out of the fires in her furnaces, never to be again lighted. Then instead of supplying the markets of the world with her rich products and receiving in return gold and silver, they were compelled to purchase the products of England and pay her the gold that the prosperous years had brought to the homes of her industrious and provident people; from year to year this condition continued until her mechanics had disappeared and her people were impoverished and general distress prevailed. To such an extent has this system operated against her once prosperous manufacturing enterprises, that to-day as we look over the long line of Irishmen that have sought their homes on our shores we seldom, if ever, see an Irish mechanic who learned his trade in Ireland, but on the other hand we find them coming to us either as educated gentlemen or as common laborers. No mechanics.

What is known as the Blair Educational bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 33 to 11. It now goes to the House, where its defeat is anticipated. The bill proposes to appropriate \$79,000,000 from the national treasury, to be expended in specified proportions annually in eight years for the aid of common schools in the several States and Territories, the allotment to each State and Territory being in the ratio of their illiteracy as shown by the national census. The Secretary of the Interior is to have the supervision of expenditures through the National Commissioner of Education. The law would be a good one, provided the money should be honestly applied and the provisions of that act faithfully carried out.

The Senate rejected the President's nominations of Pillsbury and Chase, the offensive Maine partisans, for Collectors of Internal Revenue at Boston and Portland, respectively. These two men were the leaders in the attempt to politically revolutionize the State of Maine several years ago by fraudulent after election devices.

It may be true that "the pen is mightier than the sword," but a bomb loaded with nitro-glycerine is dynamiter than either of them.

Subscribe for the LEADER.

New Mexico Stock Grower.

At the recent meeting of the directors of the Cattle Land and Cattle company, of Lincoln county, N. M., held at Pleasant Hill, Mo. J. D. Cooley resigned his position as manager, and W. G. Urton was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Urton has resided at the ranch headquarters for the past year, and having a thorough knowledge of the business of the company, will no doubt efficiently fill the position to which he has been chosen.

Jas. Chisum received at Las Vegas this week for Mr. William Robert, of Roswell, ninety head of choice Hereford high-grade bulls, which were started at once for Mr. Roberts' ranch. The Herefords are great favorites with all ranchmen who have given them a trial, and a few years will see a large number of white-faced steers going to feeding pastures from this territory.

Members of the Lincoln county association are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of this organization at Lincoln, N. M., on April 5, 1886. A large attendance is requested, as there is to be an election of officers and much important business to be transacted.

CHAS. S. THURBER, Vice Pres.
J. J. DOLAN, Secretary.

C. B. and J. A. Eddy, managers of the Eddy, Bissell company's interests in this territory, were in Las Vegas during the week C. B. Eddy is just back from a sixty days' visit to Washington and New York city.

W. T. and L. W. Holt were in Las Vegas this week and continued on to their ranch. Mr. W. T. Holt will return to this city next week.

The Washington Democracy in and out of Congress "kick" viciously at the appointment of the colored man named Matthews, imported from Albany, to succeed Fred Douglass in office, that of Registrar of Deeds for the District of Columbia. They declare that a man of affairs, white as to color, should occupy that office under a Democratic Administration; but that if it was to be given to a colored barber, whitewasher or caterer, there were many of that class in Washington better fitted for it than the "coon" from Albany. The question recurs as to whether this is a "white man's Government."

A rumor from Washington is to the effect that ex-Senator Thurman is glad that he did not have a chance to enter President Cleveland's Cabinet. It is a very probable story, and it is also probable that President Cleveland would be glad if he had not given Garland a chance to enter it.

Delegate Joseph has introduced a bill into Congress calling for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the establishment of a military post at Deming, N. M.

The case of the Florida Senator who lingers forlornly in Detroit, trying to court a lady who won't have him, is a sad one, and the papers ought to stop pecking fun at the poor fellow. Imagine your self in his place—if you can—and see how you'd like it.

The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

THE WEEKLY ALTA,
San Francisco, Cal.

A WRITER recently says: "1. A

model pastor must be a sincere earnest Christian himself, a man of prayer and holy life and conversation.

2. He should preach Jesus Christ the Son of God, and Him crucified and risen again. The Bible should be his chief mine for illustrations.

3. He should attend specially to converting sinners and edifying saints, and take a deep interest in the children of the flock.

These are essentials, but there are also several other points of importance.

4. He should be an orator, and preach—not read—his sermons. Should not steal them.] The slipshod way in which the graces of public speaking are taught in colleges is much to be deplored.

5. He should have pious, intelligent and healthy wife—a real helper both in spiritual and temporal matters.

6. He should be in good health, and be careful to maintain that health. Upon no account should he be a user of intoxicating drinks or tobacco.

7. He should have a good business to attend to but his ministry. [No sheep ranch attachment.]

8. He should be a good visitor of the families of his flock, and gain the confidence of its youths.

9. He should publicly favor the moral and social reforms of the day, so far as they are in accordance with the scripture.

Hace unos dias que pasaron para White Oaks, el Sr. Wilder, Aleck Bowie y otros oficiales del Ferrocarril A. T. y S. F. Aunque esos caballeros siempre sean callados tocante a las determinaciones de su corporacion, por los dichos que dejan escapar, hay buenas razones para creer, que el objeto de su visita no es otro sino palpar el terreno para la construccion de un tramo de su linea, desde Carthage a esos ricos minerales. Ya veremos pronto.—Eco Del Socorro.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the ex parte case of James Britt, reversing the decision of the commissioner of the general land office of November 12, 1885, in which it is held that under section 2261, revised statutes, that a person was entitled to but one pre-emption right. To be permitted to commute a homestead entry into a cash entry under section 2301, would be equivalent to a second exercise of the same right in respect to the interests involved. This decision is regarded by the land office officials as the most important public land decision made by the interior department in many years.

During the freeze some Georgia darkies ventured out on the lake in the lower part of Lowndes county, and one of them fell in. The water was over his head but he was a short distance from the shore. He immediately dived under the ice and swam toward the shore. At length, finding himself within his depth, he let himself down, and, placing his feet on the ground, deliberately battered a hole through the ice above him, and escaped without a headache. This is a hard tale, but a darkey's head is hard.

It is said that the first two Senators from Montana will probably be General Houser, a Democrat appointed by President Cleveland, and A. T. Saunders, the leading Republican of the Territory. Saunders is a red slender man and it has been said he could wear a double-barreled shotgun for trousers.